THE CARTER JURY HAVE NOT AGREED

At Seven o'Clock They Were Adjourned.

DEFENCE ATTACKED.

The Attorney-General Scorches Mr. L. O. Wendenburg.

THAT "WOMAN IN THE CASE."

Comes to Light Too Late to Be-Used-The Probability of a Hung Jury Said to Be Extremely Strong-Marcel-Ins Dickerson.

they stir up.

Antorney teneral devoted himself to Mr. Wendenburg, whom he gated most anmeratfully. His stock ade, he said, was to shout persent that had been his plea in the rate "Gold-Brick Care," a case, he said, had solled the skirts is Commonwealth more than any, probably, in her history.

failing.

If took up Mr. Wendenburg's statement that the Commonwealth had suppressed testimony in not putting Marcellus Dickerson on the stand, and said that
the defence had announced their intention of proving something by him but
had never put him on.

'Had we attempted to do so," he said,
"It is a question which one of them would
have gatten on his feet for their would

alled Mr. W. B. Bradley a "Nemones."
"I don't know exactly what that means," he said, "but Mr. Wendenburg evidently thinks it is a goddess of some kind. I have heard of 'Nomesis."
While Mr. Montanue was devoting himself to Mr. Wendenburg, the litter came in and took a seat without being seen by the speaker. As the Attorney General.

concluded some criticism upon Mr. Wendenburs. he said:

"I wish that he was here."
Some one catted his attention to Mr. Wendenburn's prosence, and he coolly bowed to him saying: "Glad to see you, str." There was a general laugh.

BUT 300 HUNG. "Why, Mr. Wendenburg tells you," he went on, "that last year 4,000 criminals were indicted and only 300 were hung, and therefore you must acquit the prisoner, Cloudemen, that was the most superlative

contiemen, that was the most superlative specimen of audacity ever submitted to tweive civilized, sensible men."

The lax administration of the criminal laws, Mr. Montague said, was a shame. He appealed to the jury to raise the standard. He cited the case where the slayer of Robert Lee Atwell had been given five years in the penitentiary, and where the same punishment had been meted to another man who side a calf.

Mr. Montague then severely arraigned. Montague then severely arraigned Carter for always going armed, and con-

demned the practice generally.
The speaker said he was present to praise or blame no man, but that the grossest injustice had been done Mr. Charles W. Childrey by the statements of the defence, accusing him of worming Cartor's secrets out of him under the guise of friendship. He showed that such thing could not have been possible, be-cause when Mr. Childrey went to Carter se did not know that Moore had been

of justice as every-day perjurers. Gen- COLONEL BRYAN CYCLONE SAMUEL.

Mr. Montague next devoted his atten-ion to Cyclone Samuel, but handled him ently, saying that if anything was hown by his evidence it was that he

shown by his evidence it was that he had never examined the buggy of which he was testifying.

The speaker discredited the testimony of old Samuel Christian and the two Wyatt boys, because they agreed too closely as to time. It was well established, he said, that testimony which agreed as to minutes and seconds was made up.

All through his speech Mr. Montague periodically took occasion to fire shots at the defence, the principal object of his cerbal artillery being Mr. Wendenburg. Taking the testimony of Miss Carter, so said he did not believe it, but he speke of her rather in regret than censure.

e said he did not believe it, but he speke f her rather in regret than censure. "Justice shall have my hand before my cose of chivalry to any weman shall uppress the truth," he said. Mr. Montarne, again referring to his ennection with the case, said that it was need that in which he had ever seted as rosecutor, and had only consented to so at Mr. Sand's earnest request. If went to the Sarneme Court it would be his duty to prosecute it there. The speaker then commented upon arter's actions after the hombide; how had not more to see after his victim, which, he said, would have been the started action of one who acted in self-feence.

DEAD MAN'S COAT.

Judge sustained the objection, and

dr. Montague desisted.

The speaker then made a point not teretofore brought out, that the space either the slid door of the store and he spot where the shooting occurred was it the time of the killing covered by butchean vines, and that the fence also ad creeping plants upon it.

Carter, said Mr. Montague, did not seem to appreciate what he had done.

degree, and cannot escape finding one of murder in the second degree."

In closing he urged the jury again to fulfil its duty, the performance of which makes heroes. He asked the jury to vindicate and establish the law, that Virginia might come back to the good old

LIFT UP VIRGINIA. "For she can never take her place among the first of the States of this Union," he said, "until she stands al-ways for law, for order, and for the suppression of murder, Gentlemen, 1

In a few moments there came a knocl i the door of the room and the jur-quested that the dead man's coat an

Continued on Second Page.)

WILL ANNEX A CABLE STATION.

The Flag to Be Raised for That Purpose Over Wake Island, Far Out

in the Pacific Ocean.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- The govern ment has determined to helst the flag over ocean and orders were sent out late this afternoon to the commander of the Hennington, Captain Tausrig, to proceed at once to take possession, in the name of the United States, of Wake Island, lying in latitude 19 north, longitude 196 cast.

It is distant about 2,000 miles from Nihau, the westernmost of the Hawailan Islands, and Lab miles and to complete the sent from Committee of the Marketing and Lab miles and the Marketing Committee. Islands, and 1,300 miles east from Guam WELL ADAPTED.

States. It is about three miles in length and encloses a lagoon of sait water. The average height of the Island is 8 feet that a cable station can be mantained without difficulty by the erection of a con-denser to supply fresh water. Some station in this locality is deemed to be attation in this locality is decimed to be absclutely necessary to the maintenance of a cable and for that reason the Ameri-can Peace Commissioners at Paris en-deavored to secure one of the Caroline Isi-

ands but without success.

OURS ANY WAY.

Wake Island is said to be by right already American territory for in 1881 Admiral Wilkes surveyed the place and asserted title. It is not inhabited so far as known at the present time though in the past some guano gatherers have tempor-

arily lived on the island. The Bennington is now at Honolulu and the orders to her go out by steamer. After hoisting the flag on Wake Island some time ago. She has already com-pleted a survey of Pearly Harbor seven miles from Honolulu which will form the oundation of the government plans for he enlargement of the harbor there and "Men," he said, "holding reputable post-the straightening of the channel connec-ions among you are hounded in a court ing the inner harbor with the ocean,

TIRED OF PEACE.

Resigned from the Army | The Sixth Virginia One | Minority Report Against to Enter a Fight.

a Result of the War.

He Says it Has Wrought More Injus tice to Our Country Than Spain in All Her Colonies-He Answers the President's Query as to Who Will Hanl Down the American Flag.

TIRED OF PEACE. "I had five months of peace in the arm, not resigned to take part in a fight am as much interested in the people of the United States as I am in the people of the United States as I am in the people of the United States as I am in the people of the United States as I am in the people of the United States as I am in the people of the United States as I am in the people of the United States as I am in the people of the United States as I am in the people of the United States are I am in the people of the United States are I am in the people of the United States are I am in the people of the United States are I am in the people of the United States are I am in the I am in

GOLD STANDARD NOT FINAL. "The American people have not acopted the gold standard as final. It has ourish in defiance of laws are more nerciless than Weyler was and the new cust—the paper money trust, which is seking to obtain control of all the paper

There are, however, two new question

barking upon a colonial policy. So great change, he said, could not be under

ANSWERS M'KINLEY. The principal part of Mr. Bryan's speech was devoted to the Philippine speech was devoted to the Amaginary question. In this connection he referred to President McKinley's enquiry: "Who will haul down the flag," and replied: "The flag is a national emblem and is chedient to the national will. It was ebedient to the national will. It was made for the people, not the peoplesfor the flag. When the American people want he flag raised they raise it. When they want it hauted down they haut it down. The flag was raised upon Canadian soil during the war of 1812, and it was hauted down when peace was restored. The flag was planted upon Chapultepec during the war with Moxico and it was hauted down when the war was over. The morning papers announce

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT. The flag will be raised in Cuba again in the first of January, but the President declares in his message that it will be hauled down as soon as a stable gov-erament is established. Who will deny to the people the right to haul the flag down in the Phillorines if they so de-

WHAT IT STANDS FOR. Our flag stands for an indissoluble union of indestructible States. Every State is represented by a star, and every flag to awaken the zeal or reflect the aspirations of vassal colonies which are too good to be cast away, but not good nough to be admitted to the sisterhood

"Shall we keep the Philippines and amend our flag, Shall we add a new star-the blood star-Mars-to indicate that we have entered upon a career of conquest? Or shall we borrow the yellow, which in 1818 was the badge of gold and greed, and paint Saturn and his rings to suggest a carpet-bag government with its schemes of spollation, or shall we adorn our flag with a milky war composed of a multitude of minor stars, representing remote and insignificant dependencies?

ITS MISSION.

"No, a thousand times better to Baul stitute the flag of an independent repub lie than to surrender the doctrines that give glory to 'Old Glory.' It was the flag of our fathers in the years that are gone; it is the flag of a reunited country to-day. Let it be the flag of our nation in the years that are to come. Its stripes of red tell of the blood that was shed to purchase liberty: its stripes of white proclaim the pure and Heaven-born purpose of a government which derived its just powers from the consent of the gov-erned. The mission of that flag is to fleat

TO MUSTER OUT NEGRO TROOPS.

Regiment to Go.

IMPORTANT PROBLEM UNFIT FOR SOLDIERS THE ARMY PROPOSED

New Ones Have Been Thrust on Us as Is the Reason Assigned for Their Would Be a Menace to Our Liberty Mustering Out.

THE GOLD STANDARD NOT FINAL. | CONSTANT SOURCE OF TROUBLE.

Their Career Since Their Enlistment

Has Been a Succession of Riots

and Drunken Brawls and This

Seems to be the Happiest Solution of a Mach Vexed Question. enorted that the two negro regiments

MACON, GA., Dec. 21 .- Special .- It is stationed here are to be mustered out of service, on account of their general ineapacity for military duty and because of the continual rioring and murderous conduct of numbers of their members

THE NOTORIOUS SIXTIL. One of the regiments is the new noso unmanageable soon after they left the sea, nor because of any necessity

ested parties as inadequate for

A HAPPY SOLUTION. Mustering out the regiments would eem to be the happlest solution of the problem, which has given the military authorities no little trouble.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON RETURNS

He Comes to Attend His Daughter's Marriage-Talks of Cuba.

NEW YORK, December 23.—The crufser New York, naving on board Admiral and New York, naving on least d Admiral and Mis. Sempson, arrived to-day. To some newspaper men who boarded the New York at Quarantine, Admiral Sampson said he had come home to attend his duighters weedding on January 4th at Gien Ridge, N. J. Admiral Sampson was not inclined to discuss the Cuban situation

thought there would be little disorder. In answer to the question, "Do you think the people of the island will prove amenable to the American government, Admiral Sameson will." miral Sampson said;
"It does not make any difference whether they are or not. We are down

whether they are or not. We are down there and our government will go on as long as it is necessary."

The Almiral said that De Castro, the Civil Governor of Havana, was doing as well as could be expected, and by the 1st of January all of Cuba will be officially evacuated, except Matanzas and one or two other points.

Reverting to the question of the future of Cuba, Admiral Sampson said:

"The weathliest and most influential people in Cuba want the island annexed to the United States, whether as a State or as a territory they do not much care, but there are many Cubans who think out there are many Cubans who think hey are able to govern themselves. Tuba at present is certainly in no condican at present is certainly in no condi-tion to govern itself. The question of what shall become of Cuba will not be settled for a year at least, and possibly not for two years. In the meanwhile the

NAVAL PRIZE RELEASED.

The Celebrated Olinde Rodrigues, Returned to Her Original Owners.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 21. In the United States District Court here to-day Judge Brawley handed down a fecision discharging the Ofinde Rodrithe French steamer made a prize f war by the cruiser New Orleans on uly 17th. The ship belonged to the July 17th. The ship belonged to the frams-Atlantic Line and was a most valuable one. At one time it seemed as though international complications might grow out of her retention, and the fight in the United States Courts over her has been long and bitter. Judge Brawley's decision is a very long document and it goes into an exhaustive discussion of the law and the facts of the case. was not effective on the 5th of July in the sense in which that terms is accepted by the nations.

IN HONOR OF HOAR.

The Charleston Bar Association Gives

a Banquet at Isle of Palms.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 21.—
Senator George F. Hoar was to-day entertained by the Bar Association of Charleston with an excursion to Fort Sumter and a trip to the Isle of Palms. At the latter place an elaborate luncheon was zerved, about one hundred covers being lail. In response to enthusiastic calls, Senator Hoar made a brief address, in which he culogized the legal profession. Senator McLaurin, thon J. B. Cumming, of Georgia; Hon. James Simons, Judge J. H. Hudson and others made short speeches. Senator Hoar, a Banquet at Isle of Palms. not o'er a conglomoration of people, but o'er the land of the free and home of the brave, and to that mission it must remain, forever true, forever true, 'Baher and Mr. Ed Doherty left for Washington this afternoon.

A LARGE ARMY NOT NECESSARY

the Hull Bill.

in Time of Peace. >

A VERY EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

The Country Would be Under an Annual Charge of \$295,000,000. Would Mean the Destruction of State Volunteers and Army Not Large 'Enough for National Defence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-The minority of the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day filed with the clerk their report in opposition to the Hull bill for the increase of the regular army to 100,000 men. It is as follows:

The minority of the committee dissent from the views of the majority of the emmittee because the bill reported makes a permanent standing army for the United States of over 100,000 men. Such an army is not necessary to be maintained in this country now, neither because of our relations to the islands of which in the past year has arisen in this

EVILS WELL KNOWN. The evils of standing armies are too well known to be dilated upon here. Such a standing army as the one proposed would in time of peace be a minace to the liberty of citizens, and in time of war would not be sufficient to meet successfully the armies of the first class.

war would not be sufficient to meet suc-cessfully the armies of the first class powers of the world.

Happily we are so situated that a large standing army is not a necessity and would only be a luxury to be supported by the taxes of the people. AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

It is estimated that the fiuli will out the people annually the sum of 150,000 and This would be a permanent cost the people and the apermanent charge upon the people; \$145,000,000 are being paid annually to the soldiers of the Civil war and the war with Spain thus placing a permanent charge of \$25,000,000 upon the people of the United States and this to maintain the military establishment alone, to say nothing of the Pavy. The passage of this bill means the practical destruction of the national guard and the volunteer troops of the States. With such a large standing army the citizen soldiery of the country would feel that it was not necessary to prepare for war in time of war.

WOULD INCRESASE TAXES

The taxes which are now so burden-

WOULD INCRESASE TAXES
The taxes which are now so burdensome to the people will continue to be
collected and will rather be increased
than otherwise. No hope of economical
administration can be indulged in white
such permanent and lavish expenditure
is provided for.

CORPORATIONS WANT IT. It is well understood that the great corporate concerns of the country are demanding this large standing army. obvious to be pointed out.

and substance it overturns the police which has been pursued so successfull liberties of the people

THE SUBSTITUTE.

The minority holding the views above expressed have thought it necessary to call to the attention of the House of Representatives a substitute for the Hullibill. They herewith present the said substitute which will relieve the government to the present condition and at the substitute which will relieve the govern-ment in its present condition and at the same time preserve with scrupulous care the liberty of the citizens and avoid the evils of a great standing army. The substitute provides for a permanent standing army of 20,000 enlisted men, about the number in the army before the war with Spain. The organization provided for in the

substitute conforms to what it has been with some few changes. A larger num ber of men is provided for the artiller nanning our coast defences, upon which arge sums have been spent, SHORT TERM MEN.

The substitute also provides for 20,000 volunteers to be taken from the States and Territories and the District of Columbia in proportion to population; these volunteers are to be mustered out of the scryice of the United States within two years from the date of the passage of the act unless sooner terminated. Their or-ganization is to be the same as that of the regular army. Volunteer organiza-tions now in service are to be given pre-ference as to re-enlistment. All volunteers now in the service of the

within sixty days from the passage of this act. The substitute is not to operate to discharge any commissioned officer who was in the army of the United States prior to the war with Spain. The States prior to the war with Spain. The necessity for this body of voluntees troops arising from the relations which the United States government now bears to Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands and the Ladrone Islands, 50,000 men are very near the mark which the General of the army said would be necessary in these islands in his testimeny before the Committee on

MR HAY THE AUTHOR. MR HAY THE AUTHOR.

Representative Hay, of Virginia, who prepared the minority report, estimates that the regular estimate provided for in the minority substitute would entail an annual expenditure of \$30,000,000 or an annual expenditure of \$30,000,000 or about \$1,000 per man, and that the volun-teer force of 50,000, by the same calcula-tion, would cost fifty million or a total during the existence of the volunteer army of \$80,000.000. The War Department is preparing official estimates which will be ready in a few days.

The Standard Oil Books,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Dec. 21.—Evidence was secured from additional witnesses to-day to show that books and papers be-

longing to the Standard Oil Company had been destroyed on November 19th and 21st. The hearing will be resumed to-

WAR INVESTIGATION

General Howard Compliments General

Lee's Camp at Jacksonville. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-The War Investigating Commission to-day was re-duced to two members—Chief of Engineers General John M. Wilson and Colonel Denby. General Wilson has practically Denby, General Witson has practically transferred his War Department office to the commissions quarters and Colonel Denby to-day officiated as interrogator with General A. O. Howard, retired, in the witness chair,

the witness chair,
General Howard told how disappointed be had been in not securing assignment for active service during the war and how he had done the best thing for his country by accepting the office of visiting delegate for the Army and Navy Christian Commission and distributing tracts and other things through the Southern cames. He said these cames as a rule and other things through the Southern camps. He said these camps as a rule were in good condition but he noticed confusion in the railway arrangements at Tampa, an inundation of beer in one colored camp there, and a plague of files on his second visit to Mobile. He went at length into the question of odors at Camp Thomas during July, where he said they were varied and repulsive. He had auggested chloride of lime to General Brooke who received the suggestion favorably and distributed thirty-nine barrels of fime fo one day. The smells continued. fine in one day. The smells continued He graised the work of the Army and Navy Christian Commission.

Regarding General Lee's command at Jacksonville, General Howard said he had not believed before it was possible for a camp to be kept in such fine condition. General Howard said he was strongly opposed to bureaucracy and strongly opposed to bureaucracy and thought a commanding general should be in absolute control of his camp or carps. General Wilson became interested in this and asked if General Howard thought the management of Camp Thomas had been hampered by bureaucracy. It took about fifteen minutes to get a direct answer, The witness offering numerous illustrations and examples of what he thought constituted bureaucracy. But on the constituted bureaucracy. But on the third repitition of the question, General Howard said he thought there might have been something of the sort in connection. se Commission adjourned till Tuesda,

next.

The Pope Says the Symptoms are Not Reassuring for the New Year.

THE CHURCH IN ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 21.—The Pope to-day at the sception of the Christmas greetings of the cardinals and other prelates, appearthe cardinals and other prelates, appeared to be in excellent health.

Replying to their congratulations, he referred to the "sinister events of 1888," and said it was high time the governments of Europe united to stop "unheard of outrages and savage exterminations." "But." the Pontiff added, "this could not be stopped until the fear of God, the basis of all morality, is revived in the conscience of the people and becomes the guiding principle of the organization of States."

In regard to the present condition of the church in Italy, the Pope pointed out that the symptoms were not reassuring for the new year. He added that the conditions imposed upon the head of the church in violation of his dignity and rights "were not enough, for now it sought to cast odium upon the press phich openly espoused the defense of his interests and the interests of religion and morality."

'ontinuing, the Pontiff remarked: "Furfrom reditions designs, the obedience of the clergy to the Apostolic See, whose rights they defended and whose inten-tions they seconded is now being con-strued as a political offence. Neverthe-land included with the sense of their high leld either to flatteries or menaces, and numerous laymen deeply imbued wit the salvation of coming generations i

NORPOLK, VA. Dec. 23. Special. The log which yesterday impeded navigation lifted last night, Business proceeds as usual to-day, seven British steamships and the United States revenue cutter Walter Q. Gresham, arriving during the morning, and all packets are again leav-ing and arriving upon schedule.

NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE OPENED

For the Modification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty to Meet Our Nicaragua Canal Conditions. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-It is accepted

washingthon, bec. 25.—it is accepted as little short of certain in the best-informed official and diplomatic circles that regotiations will be opened at an early dute towards so modifying the Clayton-Bulwer treaty us to meet the conditions of the present day concerning American construction and control of the Nicas-regions. Canal, but white recent events. raguan Canal, but while recent event on both sides of the water have mad-this move obvious, the British Ambassa dor, Sir Julian Pauncefote, has not, up to the present time received any instructions to open negotiations on this sub-ject, nor is there any intimation that instructions are about to be issued. For this reason some surprise is expressed in high diplomatic quarters at seeming authoritative announcements that Sir Julian has such instructions in hand, or is about to receive them, and will exe-cute them during heliday week by open-ing conferences with the State Depart-

In the absence of all instructions on the matter, the Ambasador could not have made an authoritative statement, and had made an authoritative such that it is not in the habit of giving authoritative disclosures of his purposes. At the same time it is thought to be quite likely that the near future will bring forth negotiations of this character.

PTOMAINE POISONING.

Two Children Die in Atlanta In Great

Agony After Drinking Milk, ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 23. - Robert Frazier, the ten-year-old son of Robert A. Frazier, who lives on Lee Avenue, just outside of the city limits, died to-day in great agony and the death of his saven-year-old brother is expected. Their sudden liness and frightful convulsions have den illness and frightful convulsions have given rise to the theory that they were

PREPARING FOR THE SURRENDER.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Spanish Rule in Havana to Formally End

ON JANUARY FIRST.

The Whole Island With the Exception of Two Towns Surrendered.

SPANIARDS AS FOREIGN TROOPS.

They Will be Considered as Such and Accorded Customary Privileges-A Move for the Relief of General Garcia's Widow, Who Has Been Left in Absolute Poverty.

HAVANA, December 23-At the joint meeting of the United States and Spanish Military Commissioners the programme was finally agreed upon for the exhibition of flags on January 1st at

war yessels will fire a salute of twentyone guns in honor of the Spanish flag Promptly at 12 o'clock the Spanish Haga on the various public buildings will be lowered, and immediately thereafter the Stars and Stripes will be helsted over El Morro and the public buildings of the city, while Spanish artificrists at Caba-nus Fortress will salute the American flag with twenty-one guns, Spanish war-ships in the harbor participating in the

At the same hour the Spanish troops, if any then remain in the city, will be paraded in barracks and will render proper salute to the American forces

FORMAL SURRENDER.

FORMAL SURRENDER.

Just before noon the American and Spanish Commissioners, General Jiminez Castellanos, the Spanish Captain-General, and the American ranking officer in Cuba, Major-General John R. Brooke—if he arrive in time, and otherwise Major-General Lee—will assemble at the Palace. The Spanish Commissioners will then formally surrender the government to the United States Commissioners, who will immediately transfer it to the American general commanding. After this the various functionaries will remain sayhile to receive those who may main oxyhlle to receive those who may wish to pay their respects to the in-

SPANISH GUESTS. It was agreed at the joint meeting that It was agreed at the joint meeting that the Spanish troops remaning in Cuba after January 1st should be considered in the light of foreign troops an a friendly country and to be accorded the privileges usually granted under international law. Matanzas and Clenfueges will doubtless be the only places where Spanish troops will remain after January 1st, and Clenfueges will be evacuated last. The Spanish sick in the hospitals will remain under the safeguard of the American flag, the Spanish authorities providing medicines and altendants with food, repatriating them on recovery. ing them on recovery

MILITARY HONORS. Generals Wade, Butler and Clough achonors. The Spanish trumpeters blew a flare and the police guards saluted. The same ceremonics marked the retirement

same ceremonics marked the retirement of the American officers.

The Eight and Tenth Regular Infantry regiments occupied the fortifications at El Vedado to-day, but there are no American flags in sight.

The Spanish transport Darmstadt sailed to-day for Cadis with 2,72 officers and men. About 8,000 Spanish troops have embarked this week for Spain; some 8,000 others are left in Havana, it is estimated that there are 15,000 Spanish soldiers at Matanzas and there are about 20,000 Spanish troops in Clentuegos.

GARCIAN FAMILY IN POVERTY GARCIA'S FAMILY IN POVERTY The widow and daughter of General Calixto Garcia has been left in poverty

and patriotic societies are contributing to their relief.

Some Cubans entered the residence of Marquis De Pinar Del Rio in the Cerro suburb of Havana yesterday and com-pelled him to cry "Vive Cuba Labre." The Marquis, who is one of the richest men in the island and of a noted famly, complained to Captain-Generau Cas-ellanes and a note on the subject was sent to the American Evacuation Com-mission. The Marquis De Pinar Del Rio and other prominent Spanlards are determined to leave Cuba, their friends say "unless the United States establishes

a strong government and they are assured ample protection."

The United States transport Florida arrived at Matanzas yesterday. The United States flag was formally helsied at Cardenas yesterday by Licutenant G. B. Seybourn, of the Eighth Regulars.

The Flag in Manila,

MANILA, Dec. 23.-The first American flag was raised over the Malate school house yesterday. It was sent by the University of Pennsylvania. The native troops encamped in the Suburbs are again causing anxiety. The attitude of an insurgent detachment at the Panduch-an Bridge on Wednesday was such that the California, Idaho and Washington. Regiments were concentrated in light marching order at short notice at Pace, but trouble was averted.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 23.—The head-guarters and one battalion of the First Texas Regiment, together with Colonel Wheatoin's headquarters, sailed for Cuba this afternoon on the transport Michigan. The other two battalions of the First Texas and the Second Louisiana Regi-

General Brooke to Sail. SAVANNAH, GA., Dec .73.—General John R. Brooke and the members of his staff left this city for Miami to-day, where they will take a steamer for Ha-vana. General Brooke has been in Savannah several days recovering from an

illness which began soon after his re-Stamp Tax in France. PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Chamber of Depu-tles to-day adopted a bill imposing a stamp duty of one per cent. on foreign

securities. Dr Hoge's Condition Unchanged. The condition of Rev. Dr. Hoge was said to be practically unchanged late last